

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1917

No. 41

We Want Your

POULTRY

At any time and we will pay you straight cash for same.

OUR QUOTATIONS

Hens, live.....12c;	dressed.....14c
Chickens, live.....14c;	dressed.....17c
Ducks, live.....10c;	dressed.....15c
Geese, live.....10c;	dressed.....15c
Turkeys from 23c to 25c per lb. dressed.	

N. A. COOK, Butcher

LEUSZLER BLOCK Telephone 127

Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. Three of these machines can be seen in operation on the farms of A. W. Axtell, John Bogner and Walter Scheidt—all close to town.

Write, phone or see me personally.

A. R. KENDRICK, Manager Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury.
Box 369 Phone 24

Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

At the W. C. T. U. convention held at Edmonton last week Wilfred Sanders, a clever Didsbury boy, won first prize and \$5 for the best essay on "The harmful effects of the cigarette."

BUSINESS LOCALS

5¢ A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

FOUND—A child's gold finger ring, at Didsbury school grounds. Owner can have same by calling at Pioneer office and paying expenses.

LOST—At bridge near Mrs. Walmsley's house south of town, a good saw. Finder please return to W. F. Sick, town constable.

FOR SALE—Second-hand demerit. McClaine-Wrightworth Co.

FOR SALE—Driving mare (Maud) gentle for lady to drive—single, double or saddle; also her harness and rubber tired buggy. J. V. BARNETT.

FOR SALE—One 16-gauge double barrel gun, one set double driving harness; one set single harness, nearly new; one boy's saddle, new; one child's cart; one 8-ft show case.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Good wish to express their gratitude to all the kind friends who helped them during Mr. Good's time of suffering and pain caused by accident, and take this opportunity of doing so.

Bishop G. Heinmiller, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the Evangelical church on Monday, Oct. 15, at 2.30 p. m. This will afford an opportunity to hear one of the foremost men of the Evangelical church.

W.S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

"Our Day," October 18th

A message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, vice-patron of the Canadian Red Cross Society:

People of Alberta, once again the British Red Cross Society have appealed to us for help.

Not alone are the needs of our sick, wounded and imprisoned sailors and soldiers to be attended to, but also those of our less fortunate Allies—Belgium and Serbia. These numerous calls for assistance have seriously depleted the funds of the parent society.

The failure to obtain a liberal response to the Red Cross appeal will necessitate the restriction and curtailment of the Society's operations at the time when the needs of suffering humanity are much greater than at any previous period of the war.

Can we, for very humanity's sake, have the Red Cross work hampered for the lack of funds?

Anxiously Great Britain is waiting for the answer to this call; waiting for October 18th, when in every corner of the Empire her sons will send their ringing answer back across the seas. What will the answer be of Canada—Canada, who has already shown her interpretation of the glory of British citizenship? What will be the answer of Alberta? What, indeed, will be the answer of your community?

People of Alberta, do your best for "Our Day."

R. G. BRETT,
Lieut.-Governor.

Special Thanksgiving Day Services

Rev. D. Marshall preached a special Thanksgiving

Presbyterian evening. The appropriately decorated for the occasion with grain, vegetables, fruits and flowers. In his sermon he paid an eloquent tribute to the men in the trenches and referred in powerful sentences to many of the things that have happened during the past year for which we have great cause for national thanksgiving. We will give a more extended report of his sermon next week.

Rev. C. S. Finkbeiner, of Hanna, preached an excellent Thanksgiving sermon on Sunday evening in the Evangelical church, taking for his topic the phrase, "Think and Thank."

Additional Locals

Tea will be served in the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon as usual.

Ripe strawberries grown out in the open in Mr. W. F. Sick's strawberry plantation, is a record for Didsbury.

Miss Wood, sister of Mrs. (Dr.) Evans, and Miss Grant, of Calgary, spent the holidays visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Evans.

When a law is enacted that prohibits a hotelkeeper from serving wild duck to his guests unless and except he takes out a game dealer's license, would you call that "quack legislation?"

The teachers of Didsbury High School invite the parents of pupils, and others interested, to observe the school in operation on Tuesday, Oct. 16, from 9 to 4 o'clock. In order that the classes may not be unnecessarily interrupted, it is requested that visitors arrive at 9 o'clock, at 1.30 or at recess.

Our teachers, who attended the convention at Innisfail last week, report a very interesting and profitable time. At the school fair Didsbury high school took second place in art, and Didsbury public school first place for art, maps and manual training. In the public speaking contest Aylmer Liesemer won the silver medal.

The annual meeting of the Didsbury Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society will be held in the Red Cross rooms on Saturday afternoon next, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock, to elect officers, receive reports, and transact general business. All interested in the benevolent, merciful and all important work of the Red Cross are urgently requested to be present.

The New

CHEVROLET

Automobile Agency

Call and see the new Chevrolet before making up your mind to purchase any other car. It has reached the acme of perfection for a modern car at a low price. It is equipped with the

Willard Self-Starting, Lighting and Storing Systems
The Steward Speedometer

Demountable Rims Three Speeds

Chevrolet cars are as truly the products of experience as the locomotive, the ocean liner, or the sky scraper, consequently the owner of a Chevrolet will have the confidence in his car which such experience warrants. The most modern up-to-date car for the money on the market today is the

Chevrolet 490 Tourist Car

G. B. SEXSMITH, Agent

HEATING STOVES

Cold weather is coming and perhaps your heating stove is worn out. Now is the time to get a new one.

POWER WASHING MACHINES

The Multi-Motor Washing Machine

with WRINGING ATTACHMENT is a labor-saver for your wife. This machine has a gasoline engine under the tub, out of the way, and is as easy to operate as a sewing machine. Come in and see it work. It's a dandy.

A GALOLINE ENGINE

is a time-saver. See our little money-makers.

The DeLaval Cream Separator

cannot be excelled. We are the agents for this well known machine.

W. G. LIESEMER

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS

Time to change to Heavy Underwear

Try WATSON'S this winter for your kiddies. Especially these fine ribbed Cashmere Combinations, guaranteed unshrinkable: made with high neck and long sleeves; ankle length and drop seat; buttoned in front; ages 2 to 12 years.

Girls Black Tights, for ages 2 to 12 years.

WATSON'S for women. All wool: wool and cotton mixtures; low necks, short sleeves; ankle length; also high neck, long sleeves and ankle length. Combinations and separate pieces.

STANFIELD'S pure wool underwsar for men. The old reliable, guaranteed unshrinkable combinations that fit perfectly; also shirts and drawers.

PENMAN'S National Wool Underwear for the boys. Non-irritating to the skin; shirts and drawers only; all sizes.

PENMAN'S Fleece Lined Underwear for men and boys. \$1.20 to \$2.00 the suit.

A. G. STUDER

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Shell Explosions

Cause Skin Diseases

Dermatology of War Differs From That of Peace, Says Medical Man

According to the Paris correspondent of the Medical Board, who, under date of July 30, writes on "Dermatology of the War," skin diseases vary greatly in war and peace. Exposure to the shock of explosions has been responsible also for cases of psoriasis, a disease characterized by an eruption of circumscribed rounded patches of a red color covered with adherent white scales. Here is part of his letter:

"The diseases of the campaigning soldier differ considerably in nature and frequency from those encountered in times of peace. In the dermatological clinics of the Paris hospitals before the war one would encounter as the most frequent form of dermatosis, eczema, scabies (itch), psoriasis, and tuberculous trouble under lupine or varicose forms. Today eczema, tubercles and scabies are rare, being replaced in order of frequency by phthiriasis (parasites), eczema, and trichophytosis (diseases affecting the hair), often marked by varied peculiarities.

Tubercles and tuberculosis of the skin are rare. This is not astonishing when one is acquainted with the rigorous care with which tuberculous subjects were eliminated by the medical examiners as the soldiers presented themselves for active service. The army life and exercise in the open air, the nourishment, good in quality and quantity, have constituted great obstacles to the development of the attenuated forms of tuberculosis of the skin.

Procrastination

Effort is chiefly lost through procrastination. The men who know the most haven't done as much for the world as the men who do the most. "Waiting until tomorrow," has destroyed more businesses, ruined more lives, and annihilated more armies than the power of empires.—Herbert Kaufman.

The Man Behind the Plow

Great Services Rendered in Time of National Crisis

That country gentleman have made mistakes in the past in their attitude towards their land is true enough, but during this time of crisis they have been in all respects great servants of the common good, those above military age serving all day long as recruits, and the others serving in the ranks when they could not at once serve as officers. The yeomen of England, and landlords of the manors, have ever had in war the same tradition of public service, and for this reason in his history of Henry VII, Lord Bacon speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the hereditary power that Henry gained for the state by establishing on the land "men of some substance, that might keep hands and servants, and set the plough going on. This did wonderfully concern the might and manhood of the kingdom, to have farms as it were of a standard, sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and did in effect amortise a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the held and occupation of the yeomanry or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers or peasants." From this Tudor wisdom many a county fairly took its origin, and as Bacon puts it: "Thus did the king secretly sow Henry's teeth; whereupon, according to the poet's fiction, should rise up armed men for the service of the kingdom."—Saturday Review.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c. quickly cured by EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Proprietors, Medicine, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

In Court

Judge (severely)—Aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often?
Boozy Bill—Why, bless yer honor, this place is quite respectable for some places where I'm seen.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!

LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with finger's—no pain



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus with a drop of Freezone.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

How "Sammees" Originated

Just how the Yankee troops in France got their nickname, "Sammees" now appears. The advancing French shouted enthusiastically, "Vive les amis!" pronounced "Vive lay zammies!" and the soldiers thought that instead of cheering their arriving friends, the crowds were giving them a nickname, referring back to Uncle Sam. It was a queer philological incident, and it will be all the queerer if the nickname sticks.—Boston Globe.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Marvels of the Telephone

Listening to the Atlantic and Pacific Simultaneously

A remarkable demonstration of the telephone was recently made for the benefit of Lord Northcliffe and his party. A point of historical interest was the listening by the distinguished visitor to the roar of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans simultaneously. A telephone was connected to the transatlantic line reaching to San Francisco where the line had for the occasion been extended to a telephone transmitter on the shore of the Pacific at the Golden Gate. Another telephone was connected to a line extending to a transmitter on the shore of the Atlantic. Thus by placing his ear to one receiver and then to the other, Lord Northcliffe was able to hear first one ocean and then the other, and by placing a receiver to either ear he was able to hear both oceans simultaneously.



"Silver Bullet"

Very Effective

How to Strike the Hun a Severe Blow

It is not necessary to travel to Europe and enter the trenches in order to strike a blow against the enemy of civilization. Some very effective work can be done at home.

Of course, the most meritorious service is that done by the brave men who don the khaki and go into the trenches. They risk their lives and endure separation from all they hold dear. But this does not mean that fighting with the gun or bayonet is the only way to make the enemy reel backwards and finally collapse.

Money is a weapon of terrific force in modern war, much more powerful than it ever was in the past. This means that Germany is more vulnerable to the hammering of money, comparatively speaking, than to the hammering of steel shells. As Lloyd George said many months ago the "silver bullet" will finally win the war and it goes without saying that the more silver bullets there are to be discharged, the sooner the war will end.

Dominion of Canada war savings certificates are Canada's "silver bullets." One of them is as good as a bullet.

No money can be rooted the corn may be, it must yield to Hollo-way's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Land for Veterans

In the British house of commons Major Hunt complained that the board of agriculture was not making proper provision for the land settlement of sailors and soldiers after the war. He emphasized that the facilities which Australia and Canada are providing would open up the land to the men from the United Kingdom besides those from the Dominions.

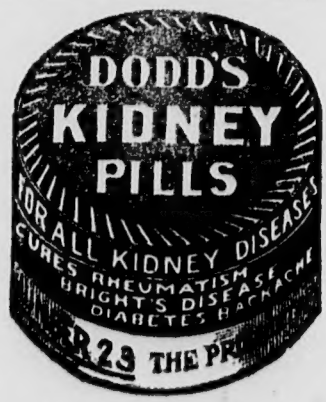
Mr. Winfrey, under-secretary for agriculture, said the board had already secured practically the whole of 8,000 acres which the act of 1915 empowered it to purchase for this purpose. It might be necessary to ask additional powers after the recess. He was of the opinion that the question of capital was not difficult, as many ex-soldiers had a small capital besides their pensions and were able to take up small holdings.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

Says Hindenburg a Colossal Failure

Col. Repington, military critic of the London Times, reviewing the last year of the war, declares Hindenburg is a colossal failure incapable of devising any fresh strategy against the great allied powers, unable to take advantage of the gift of the Russian revolution which fortune offered him.

On the west front the German armies had not won a battle in three years but have always gone back.



Poultry Disease Preventable

War Conditions Make It Imperative That Farmers Keep Chicks From Dying

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys, and ten per cent. of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen, as far as possible, stop this enormous leak and in order to assist in this connection Dr. Wickware suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in the flock, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of the poultry-keeper's failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of the infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant).

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Rockville, Ont.

Studio Life

The Lady Visitor (to friend just married)—So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?

The Artist's Wife—Good gracious not! It's most interesting. Jim paints, and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for.—London Opinion.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War Is a Touchstone

War is a great touchstone of national strength. It is a test of the morale of the civilian population as well as that of the armed forces. One is necessary to the other. We cannot preserve our national morale unless we keep our heads. We are teaching our soldiers order and discipline; it is imperative that we maintain order and discipline in our civil life. We have a clear road before us. We cannot afford to be misled by the tremendous tones of intellectual instability. It is of the most vital importance to protect the nation from the natural enemies of society. Any weakening of the safeguards of civil life is fraught with danger. Morale disintegration will inevitably be followed by national disintegration.—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Full Weight of Hostility

China's declaration of war against Germany, will not greatly affect the course of the war. It may incite the Berlin press to fresh expressions of contempt and abuse. But in the end Germany will be made to feel the full weight of the hostility it has aroused throughout the world by its mad policy of the past three years. If there are any far-seeing statesmen in Germany they must realize that when it enters upon the work of reconstruction after the war it will have no friends left anywhere, and its commerce with foreign countries will be in such a condition as to minimize its powers of recuperation.—New York World.

Do you always let your wife have her own way?
Yes, and mine, too.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Wise Old Bird

STOP HEADACHES BEFOREHAND

You never had a headache when you were well.

To keep well is to keep clean, inside.

To relieve headache, and to prevent it, keep the liver active and industrious and the bowels as regular as a clock.

Two generations of healthy, vigorous people have done this by taking one pill at bedtime, regularly—a larger dose when nature gives the warning.



Genuine bears Signature
Bentham

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

Verbum Sap.

Which Goes to Prove That There Is One Born Every Minute

Far be it from us to hint that anything of the sort could happen in Chicago, yet we see by The Forum that a New York grocer said to Shirley Burns: "I don't like a cash business. I have a high-class trade who pay their bills pretty regularly, they don't bother to itemize them, and if my sales for the month don't come up to my expectations I add enough to their bills to make my profit what I think it ought to be. Only a few people kick on the addition and they are highly pleased when I make the correction."

Moral: There is one born every minute.—Chicago Tribune.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

Don't Use Rhubarb Greens

Being advised that certain persons advocated the use of rhubarb leaves for greens and that disastrous results had followed the advice of the U.S. department of agriculture pronounced decidedly against their use. Their experts say that while not universally poisonous, the leaves contain substances which when used as food develop serious poisoning in many persons.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.



A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."

—Mrs. W. C. BROWN, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

✱ If you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life ✱

CANADA'S PART IN GREAT WAR IS NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTOOD

IMMORTAL DEEDS OF HEROISM YET TO BE TOLD

Saving Calais in the Battle of Ypres and Capturing Vimy Ridge
Are Two of the Outstanding Achievements Credited to
Canadians in the History of the Great Conflict

Probably it will be news to many, as it was to me, how a Canadian division held the German army from Calais. The news then was so confused that until I got among people who preserved every detail I did not catch the import of the censored news printed at the time, writes W. G. Morgan in the Hutchinson Sun-News.

It was at Ypres. A Canadian division was at the front, on the right of a division of French Tercos, black troops from Northern Africa, good fighters, but not always up to the white man's methods. It was the first time the Germans used the gas, whose poisonous fumes meant torture and then death. The Germans waited for the right wind and then sent the clouds of gas onto the Tercos. They did not understand it. As they felt the embraces of the suffocating and painful vapor they thought that demons or evil spirits were at work and they ran. They did not stop running for ten or twenty miles, in spite of the hard measures taken by their white allies to stop their rout.

Then the gas reached a part of the Canadians. If they had been veteran soldiers they might have retreated, but they did not. The German forces broke around them where the Tercos had been, as soon as the gas was dissolved, but the Canadians stood firm. They faced both ways and held their place as artillery beat upon them with shrapnel and German infantry charged them with the bayonet. They held that "broken line" not for hours, but for two days, and there were not many left when the relief reserve reached their side.

But they had held the road to Calais, and if they had not done so the Germans would have captured that most important seaport only a few miles across the Channel from England.

When the Canadians advanced this spring and captured Vimy Ridge they did what the Germans thought was impossible. They had planned out the entire battle in advance. At 5:30 the barrage fire was centered on a certain spot. At 6 o'clock this barrage was lifted, and the infantry charged. At 6:10 the barrage was renewed, the guns aimed over their own men and onto a further objective. At 6:30, forward the infantry another hundred yards. The schedule was made up in advance and the final objective was fixed to be captured at 2:30. At ten minutes before that time the advanced infantry telephoned back to the artillery that they were ready and to stop the cannon, and they reached the German trenches five minutes ahead of the time they had fixed.

That does not sound hard, but before they made the time table the aviators had photographed or described every trench and tree and rock, located every German cannon or machine gun, and the artillery knew the exact range of every wall or barbed wire, and how soon their fire could clear the way.

The infantry knew every object which would furnish cover to themselves, and just where the enemy would rise when the artillery stopped to let the charge proceed.

The battle of Vimy Ridge was one of the cleanest victories of the war, and it was fought by the Canadians. On account of the perfect preparation and the interlocking work of artillery and infantry, the losses were not as great as at the Somme, or as might have been expected.

War is a very complicated game in these days of science and knowledge. Artillery is effective at ten or twenty miles, when the only way the artillerymen can tell if they are hitting the mark is by telephone from the observation balloon. Ammunition is as great a problem as men. Food is as essential as bullets. Motor drivers are as necessary as riflemen.

For every man who stands in the trench or is ready to make a charge or meet one, there are four men behind the line making ammunition, shipping it and hauling it and food, drawing maps, taking care of the wounded, repairing uniforms and doing the necessary work preliminary to the actual fighting. In all of this work the ability of the engineer, the organizer, the executive and the inventor is as important as the readiness of the soldier. The immensity of such an army, which begins at the munitions plant in Canada and reaches to the trenches in Flanders, is almost beyond human comprehension.

A Disgruntled Lot

"I've just been discharged," said the rifle gloomily.
"I'm going to strike," said the clock with decision.
"I'm working too much," groaned a keg of beer in the cellar.
"I'm tired too," said the wheel of the auto that was standing at the gate. The only thing that seemed to be enjoying itself was the garden hose that was playing on the lawn.

Submarine Losses

Estimating the Losses by the Average Tonnage of Each Vessel

The engineering supplement of the London Times has thrown a flood of light upon the losses of the British merchant marine through submarines. The writer has a case to make out for increased pressure on construction and it may be taken for granted that he does not understate his case.

His figures as to the total loss of tonnage by Great Britain, and as to what is vastly more important, the rate at which Great Britain is losing tonnage now, depend absolutely upon the average tonnage of each vessel sunk being 3,776 tons. How does he arrive at this average? He takes the number of vessels sunk in April and July and divides it into the gross tonnage lost in those months as stated by Lloyd George. This is too slight a basis for the establishment of any such average. Very serious error might creep in when the rule of proportion is used to establish totals over a period of six months on a year, just for instance, Lloyd George's figures of tonnage are apparently for calendar months and the number of vessels is given by weeks. So soon as the process of multiplying an error begins, calculations are of little value as to totals even in the roundest of round figures.

By an odd coincidence on the same day as these calculations were published, The Telegram referred to the British present rate of loss as roughly two million tons a year. This figure was arrived at by taking a considerably lower tonnage than 3,776 tons per vessel sunk and excluding vessels under 1,000 tons in establishing that average, and also excluding them from the average weekly loss in tonnage thus arrived at by fifty-two. Quite evidently the error here was bound to be enormous. In our estimate of the actual damage done the exclusion of vessels under 1,000 tons was reasonable. The real error lay in the estimated average tonnage of the other vessels.

A useful check upon the figures of the Times may be made in this way. Lloyd George's July loss multiplied by twelve gives a yearly rate of 3,840,000 tons. An average tonnage per boat of 3,776 tons multiplied by twenty boats per week multiplied by fifty-two, gives a yearly rate of 3,926,040 tons. As to one-half of the problem some gleam of accuracy seems to appear.

As to the other half of the problem, how construction is meeting the losses we know nothing, because a superior wisdom permits us to know nothing. We may rest in illusionary hopes or fall victims to ungrounded terrors exactly as our individual temperaments dispose us. In accurate knowledge we are not permitted to share.—Winnipeg Telegram

The Elect of the Earth

What One American Paper Thinks of the Canadians

Kipling called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows," but the story which correspondents tell of her war record prove that when her pride, her loyalty and her affection are engaged, Canada is the Venus of the nations. Every American should read the record of the sacrifices and the heroism of the Canadians. Before the war certain brainless Americans talked of annexing Canada and of making it share in the benefits of a republican government. Until we can lift ourselves to the same level as this high-minded people, the best thing that we could do would be to get ourselves annexed to Canada. We hope that the letters of our correspondent will cause our hearts to beat with admiration and will stimulate us to a generous emulation. For the next generation at least to be a Canadian will be equivalent to being one of the elect of the earth.—Editorial in Baltimore Sun

Danger Signals

An ingenious American has invented a device to prevent such motoring accidents as arise from over-speeding. He describes his contrivance as follows:

"While the car is running fifteen miles an hour a white bulb shows on the radiator, at twenty-five miles a green bulb appears, at forty a red bulb, and when the driver begins to bat 'em around sixty per, a music-box under the seat begins to play 'Nearer My God, to Thee.'—Tribune.

Did you have the eight-hour system on the farm where you worked?"
"Yes; we worked eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon."—Boston Transcript.

Thomas A. Edison

The Wizard of Menlo Park and His Career

"Stuff! I tell you genius is hard work, stick-to-it-ive neck and common sense!"

In this short and true sentence Thomas A. Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park, sums up his successful career. But this versatile and brilliant inventor should have added genius is indefatigable in research, experiment and discovery and exhibits intense concentration of mind and love of learning.

Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, O., in 1847, but when he was seven years of age his family moved to Port Huron, Mich., where he passed his boyhood. Edison spent but three months in the public schools, but received a thorough schooling at his mother's knee. Before he reached the age of twelve he had read Gibbon's "Rome," Hume's "History of England," Sear's "History of the World" and the "Dictionary of the Sciences."

The most important of Edison's inventions is the electric incandescent lamp, which was publicly exhibited in 1880. The new lamp proved an immediate success.

Like Faraday, Edison was a newsboy; but unlike Faraday, Edison never knew the pangs of hunger in his early youth. They came later, and they came in the great big city of New York.

When about ten years old Edison constructed his first laboratory in the cellar of his home in Port Huron, Mich., and began experimenting with a crude chemical outfit. To obtain funds with which to continue experiments on a larger scale young Edison obtained permission to peddle newspapers on the Grand Trunk railway.

The lure of the laboratory kept Edison's mind on experiments. As he had plenty of leisure time during the two daily runs, Edison arranged for quite an elaborate workshop in his quarters, which he equipped with an extraordinary array of apparatus.

This laboratory on wheels was the cause of a disaster which probably had more to do with the shaping of Edison's career than any other one thing. One day a sudden lurch of the train knocked a stick of phosphorus from the shelf, which burst into flames. The timely arrival of the train crew with water saved the car from complete destruction, and the embryo inventor and his beloved laboratory were put off at the next stop.

Edison temporarily discontinued his research while he took up the study of telegraphy and of press-work, but he was not long in turning his mind to the study of the telegraph. He spent many arduous years in the middle west before he reached Boston. His skill as a telegrapher soon obtained for him a place in the New England city, where he began his long list of successful inventions.

Edison perfected his early stock printer and went to New York in 1868 to sell his invention. He met with financial reverses and soon was without funds and on the ragged edge of starvation.

Few changes in fortune are more sudden or more dramatic in any career than that which placed an ill-clad, half-starved youth in charge of Dr. Laws' manufacturing plant at a salary of \$300 a month. Edison had undertaken to repair a ticker apparatus that distributed stock market news to subscribers. He studied the indicator thoroughly. He readily sensed where the trouble ought to be found and had the apparatus in working condition within two hours. On learning of the skill and ease with which Edison had handled the machine Dr. Laws offered him the responsible position.

In 1886 the laboratory at Orange was built, and then followed invention after invention until today the "Wizard of Menlo Park" stands unique among the men of the nineteenth century who have adapted scientific discoveries to the use of man. His phonograph and motion picture inventions have more audiences in a week than all the theatres in America have for an entire year. His storage battery is most unique in design and of great commercial value.

German governments and international exhibitions have showered honors on the modest man whose electric inventions and discoveries have done so much to bring about the present advanced condition of the electrical industry.

Electric Eagle Flies in Bangkok

A few months ago the Prince of Siam came to New York on a trip around the world. It was the electric advertising signs on Broadway that produced the greatest impression upon his mind. The one that aroused his special interest was that of a liquor firm with a flying eagle. Before returning home he ordered a duplicate of the eagle without the advertising feature, and had it forwarded to Bangkok, where it now adorns the public square. Every night at a certain hour the electric current is turned on, and the eagle's wings begin to beat the air in flight, and the crowd that has gathered expresses its pleasure at the sight in hearty applause.

Didn't Like Men

Miss Oldgirl—"I don't care for men; in fact I have already said no to seven of them."
Miss Comely—"Indeed! What were they selling?"

WAR MUST GO ON UNTIL PRUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER IS OVERTHROWN

IS A QUESTION OF KAISERISM OR DEMOCRACY

Emphatic Stand Taken by President Wilson in Reply to Peace
Proposals of the Pope, is the Conclusion Reached by All the
Allies, and is Ultimatum to the German People

Kaiserism blocks the road to peace. So long as the Hohenzollern holds autocratic sway in Germany the war must go on until the military power of Prussia is overthrown. This is the emphatic stand taken by President Wilson in reply to the peace proposals of the pope. It is the conclusion reached by all the Allies, for whom the president may be presumed on this occasion to speak. Kaiserism or Democracy? This is the ultimatum to the German people. Until they answer it to the satisfaction of the Allies the western front will continue to be the vital scene of the war. If Germany is to win peace through democracy the Hohenzollerns must go. They will not go until they are driven out. That is the only kind of logic which they understand. Judgment has been pronounced by the civilized world. German autocracy appealed to the sword; by the sword it must perish.

Not since the days of Gladstone's scathing diatribes against the unspeakable Turk has a ruling sovereign provoked such a stinging and unanswerable indictment as that contained in President Wilson's review of the conduct of the kaiser and his advisers in this war.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting—without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation, could depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

It is a terrible criticism of German rulers, their failure to keep their pledged word, and their appeal from international law to the untrammeled barbarism of anarchy and murder. The attitude taken up by President Wilson, and endorsed by the Allies, is the only one that can be taken with safety to the world. The German government which made the war is a military hegemony. The kaiser and his bureaucratic advisers are still ruling Germany with the iron rod of autocracy. The discontent and unrest so prevalent throughout the country have not relaxed the stern discipline of the German army. The German front is still unbroken. Michaelis has succeeded to Hollweg as chancellor, but "the new pre-byster is but old priest with large." Michaelis, like Hollweg, is the mouthpiece of an emperor who is still the absolute ruler of Germany. The Hohenzollern regime and democracy are in the eyes of the Allies wholly irreconcilable. The object of the war being in the words of the president, "to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a great military establishment," the course of action is unmistakably clear. We are witnessing the first stirrings of the democratic uprising in Germany, in the long run that impulse will best be helped and strengthened by the Allied armies in the field. To that end we must continue to devote the whole of our labor, our energy, and our capacity for military service, seeing that to bayonets rather than to diplomacy the Allied peoples now look to bring the German people into the family of democratic nations.

If any doubt previously existed as to the uncertainty of the issue it has been dispelled by the entry into the war of the great American Republic, with her illimitable resources and her inflexible resolve to found international law on the broad foundations of a world of free democracies. Her breach with Germany was welcomed in British countries not only because of the military forces which the United States is able to throw into the scales, but chiefly for the assurance it gave that the sacrifices of Europe would not be in vain, and that the world would be fully delivered from the menace of militarism. To the United States participation in this war of freedom opens up an even nobler destiny than ever inspired her statesmen and soldiers in the struggles of days gone by.

"Restitution, reparation, guarantees." These remain as the guiding principles of future negotiations at the peace conference that must one day assemble to refashion the world. Germany will have a place at that conference when she pays the price of admission. President Wilson makes it clear that there is no place at that conference for the emissaries of military despotism. Mr. Lloyd George has told the people of Germany that when they choose to seek

peace as a free people the Allies will meet them in a very different attitude from that in which they will meet their present rulers. President Wilson, voicing the Allies, comes back to the one condition precedent to the discussion of measures for the establishment of international right and justice. The first and paramount aim of the Allies is the complete destruction of the military power of kaiserism. That is an essential preliminary to peace negotiations. Peace on any other terms, as the British premier insists, would be an international disaster. Were this essential condition achieved by the German people themselves they would find that the Allies would meet them in no ungenerous spirit. If the German people fight this war to a finish behind the Junkers they will have to face a future in which the world will hold them in distrust, and in which their national development may be hampered by actual hostility.

In the meanwhile the Allies must face the facts of the situation. The road to world peace and democratic freedom is barred by the armies of the central powers. Not until these obstacles to enduring peace have been shattered shall the world reach the goal through the vale of tears and blood.—Toronto Globe.

Neutrals Must Go Hungry

United States Can Now Prevent Shipments From Reaching Enemy

The vigorous action of the United States in controlling the shipment of food supplies to neutrals who have been feeding Germany with their own products marks a definite change in this whole department of the war. So long as supplies originate in a neutral country and the intermediary is a neutral, it is quite impossible for a belligerent to prevent these supplies from finding their way directly or indirectly to another belligerent without blockading the neutrals as well as the belligerent power itself.

This was Great Britain's great difficulty in regard to supplies which originated in the United States. It presents no difficulty to the United States so far as supplies grown or manufactured within its own boundaries are concerned. In addition to this, nearly everything which is produced in North and South America comes into contact with the United States in some way through American ownership, or agency, or finance or transportation. The United States is able to exercise some control over rubber, copper, nickel, coffee, oil and other things originating outside itself in a way impossible before the declaration of war.—Winnipeg Telegram

The Wise Chinaman

Charles B. Towns, the anti-drug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Morvin, the writer. In a Hong Kong shop window they noticed some Chinese house coats of particularly striking designs and stepped in to purchase one. Mr. Towns asked Mr. Morvin to do the bargaining.

"Wanum coater," said Mr. Morvin to the sleep-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican monee?" inquired Mr. Morvin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman. "If you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Morvin took it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cheese in the West

That Manitoba is losing annually a revenue of \$537,500 by importing annually 60 or 70 car loads of cheese, which might just as well be produced in the province, was one of the interesting statements made by J. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories. Manitoba has shown that it could raise first class cheese and the demand for it was growing. He recommended strengthening of the dairy herds. He suggested that in every factory a separate vat should be maintained in which should be made the cheese from inferior milk. The farmers supplying it should be paid by separate check for it, and it should be explained that the payment was for the inferior milk. This would be an object lesson to the farmers that it paid to produce good milk.

A Mountain of Flesh

Very Stout Gentleman—But I tell you this road is private and you shall not pass except over my prostrated body.
Motorist—In that case I'll go back. My car isn't very good at mountain climbing.

Uncle Sam Deals With Hun Spies

Highly Developed Organization to Deal With Alien Enemies

Sensational novelists of the past used to go to Russia when a system of espionage was to be revealed to breathless readers. Since the war began the ramifications of the German spy service have made us marvel, but in the future, perhaps, writers may find that the United States has developed an organization which for efficiency surpasses anything that Europe has developed. One of its most remarkable features is that it is an organization that came into existence only after the war had begun, and that only after the United States had entered the war were those in charge of the work given a free hand. Only in the past few months have they had the incentive of patriotism to inspire them. Before then they worked faithfully to preserve the neutrality of their country. Their job then was like the job of an umpire; now they are in the game and are playing it hard.

A spy system has been repugnant to Anglo-Saxons from time immemorial. The word "spy" is in no better repute than the word "hangman." Yet we have learned by experience that a spy is a necessity in time of war; and perhaps if Great Britain had had a proper espionage system in the past decade the present war might have been avoided. The public would have known what plots were hatching; even the purblind Asquith government would have been forewarned. In the United States there was no spy system at all. The only federal detectives were those whose business it was to foil smugglers and counterfeiters and to guard the person of the president. Legislators feared that unless the functions of officials of the treasury department and the department of justice were clearly defined by law, their detectives might be employed by a president for the purpose of trailing political enemies and "getting something on them." Circumscribed with regard to their activities and starved for funds, the American secret service was a sadly hamstrung organization when the war broke out.

The necessity for maintaining neutrality, that is to say, the necessity for foiling many of the plots of German agents in the United States, made it imperative for the federal detective force to be increased, and liberal appropriations were voted. When the United States entered the war there was no limit set to the amount of money that might be spent by Thomas D. Gregory, United States attorney-general and A. Bruce Bielaski, who is in charge of the secret service. In the three years of neutrality Mr. Bielaski's men had compiled a fairly comprehensive list of the people in the United States who might be expected to be German agents. Against many of them there was no definite evidence. Nevertheless, more than 300 of them have been arrested in the past few months. Some of the prisoners have simply disappeared. Their families and friends may not know whether they are living or dead. They are incarcerated in some federal prison and are absolutely cut off from the outside world.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of these suspected spies and the fact that secrecy is the motto of the American espionage system makes it inevitable that many reports as to the treatment of the spy menace in the United States should arise. For instance, we hear of prominent Germans being told that in their journey from their homes to their places of business they shall not walk or use motors. They must travel on the street cars. They must not lunch in a club, but in some public place. They must keep certain hours. They must, above all things, follow the advice of Mr. Gregory, "obey the law and keep their mouths shut." There is probably a basis of truth for all these stories. The United States very often takes a rough-and-ready method of arriving at its ends, and while it would be open to Germans thus shepherded to protest, it would be also open for the secret service agents to virtually kidnap them if they were not willing to do exactly what they are told.

Roughly speaking, there are in the United States about a million male adults who were born in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or Turkey, and many thousands of these are reservists. Of these reservists it may be that the majority are at heart Americans. At any rate it is necessary for the secret service to keep tab on all their doings. They have been card indexed. Their telephones are tapped. They are under police surveillance day and night. The American espionage system has been expanded. It now includes waiters, postmasters, taxi drivers, people who move in high society and persons in all walks of life. Whatever Russia or Germany did or has done in the matter of espionage is now being done in the United States. It is said that the operatives who at one time were a mere handful, now number more than one hundred thousand, many of them volunteers. In addition, every city policeman and detective is working for the authorities in the effort to round up the German spies, prevent German agents from communicating with Germany. It is believed that the work has been well done, and that Germany is now absolutely cut off from all sources of information on this continent.

Inhuman Hun Soldiery

"Princess Pat" Survivor Who Saw Crucifixion of Soldiers

Writing from Sandricourt, Oise, France, James H. Baker, a former member of the Tribune staff who started for France in June to enter the American ambulance service with others of the Norton-Harris organization declares evidence which comes to him from every hand—from ambulance men and soldiers who have had personal contact with competent witnesses or have been witnesses themselves, more than bears out assertions he had heard before leaving home concerning German atrocities.

Letters to Minneapolis friends and to Mr. Baker's mother in Mankato bring descriptions of his journey, his visit in Paris, and then his trip to Sandricourt, where the American ambulance men lately arrived have been conditioning for active service. Mrs. Baker's letter from her son comes to The Tribune by courtesy of the Mankato Free Press. It follows:

"In Paris we saw many soldiers, most of them wounded men on leave and we were struck by the number of decorations. Of course, the French have been at war nearly three years and consequently thousands of their brave soldiers have been decorated for their great work against the Huns. We talked to some wounded men, splendid fellows who had been attending a Y.M.C.A. school and spoke good English, and it was touching to have them speak of America. 'Americans are our brothers, we love you,' one said. When he learned that we were to do our little part by driving ambulances, he embraced us with his one good arm and wished us luck. 'And will you honor me by smoking one of my cigarettes?' he asked.

"That is the feeling towards Americans. Everywhere we found it the same. There were more American flags in Paris than French and any 'American' is welcomed with a heartiness and cordiality that brings a lump to his throat. The French feel that with their great sister republic helping their cause of justice, decency and democracy, they are certain of victory and I pray God that their confidence and trust are well placed.

"Some gallant Americans have done great service for France and it is up to us to live up to their name and reputation. It is easy to understand why so many men have gone in for aviation after hearing some of the tales which the ambulance men bring down from the front and after catching something of the heroic spirit of the French people. I regret that I have no eyesight myself, this impossible.

"Some of these stories of German atrocities are too revolting to be repeated. And keep this in mind, any stories which you may hear of the beastly deeds of the Huns are probably made half way decent or they could not be written and that nothing is too vile or inhuman to be improbable for the savages. At our hotel was a Virginian who is one of the seven remaining survivors of the original 'Princess Pats,' the gallant Canadian regiment which was practically wiped out at Ypres early in the war. This man told of things which he had witnessed and the Sioux Indian was gentle compared with the modern German soldier. Recall that story of the crucifixion of some Canadians which we had thought improbable. This man saw the damnable sight and his men killed the poor fellows when they begged to be shot. There was no way to rescue them. No story of the German's treatment of women can be exaggerated. Ambulance men and soldiers agree on that.—From Minneapolis Tribune.

Products Of Coal

Material Extracted Shows That No Waste Occurs in Nature

Coal seems to be rather an uninteresting thing. Who would imagine that the great, ugly black lumps could afford anyone a subject worthy of study? And yet this same coal has given civilization many of its greatest possessions. The beautiful pink scarfs worn by women are colored with dyes that come from coal. The gas used to illuminate and to heat our homes is a product of the distillation of coal. Valuable chemicals, such as benzene, naphthalene and toluene, are coal products.

The tar used in paving streets and protecting roofs from rain is also a by-product of the commercial treatment of coal, and finally aniline, the basis of aniline dyes and coloring materials, is one of the valuable chemicals contained in coal.

Coal is indeed one of the most complex materials to be found in all nature. To learn what it is we must go back to the dim, geological ages. The luxuriant vegetation of these past times, untrampled by human feet and uncut by human hands, year after year, grew, bloomed, faded and decayed, forming deep beds of rotted, woody fibre.

By degrees certain gases, such as hydrogen and oxygen, were partly lost from the mass of vegetable material. Pressure and heat converted this material into what we know as coal.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

She—How is your daughter coming on with her lessons on the harp?
He—Well, her mother isn't quite so keen on going to heaven.—Judge.

Use Of Straw Gas

Would Save Money

Saskatoon Professor Criticizes Formation of Council on Scientific Research

By carbonizing straw and obtaining the gas therefrom, farmers could have a large amount of money by using this gas for power, heat and light. This opinion was expressed by Dr. R. D. McLaurin, of the chemistry department of the University of Saskatchewan, in a speech before the Saskatoon Engineering Society. Dr. McLaurin did not agree with the manner in which the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized and gave a lengthy argument, showing in his opinion, how it should have been done.

In regard to farmers utilizing straw he pointed out that an outfit for this purpose can be obtained for approximately \$500. The gas generated by the straw can be used in any gasoline engine with only a slight change in the engine. From one ton of straw a surplus of 7,000 cubic feet of gas can be obtained. The power possible to be generated in the Canadian West from the straw from an average crop would equal seven times the power generated at Niagara Falls, he declared.

The development of the lignite situation in Saskatchewan and the straw proposition should go hand in hand. He stated it is only possible at the present time to utilize straw on the farms, but the lignite could be used to advantage for heating and power purposes in the cities.

When opening his address he pointed out that the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized by the federal government. "There are eight members and seven are from Eastern Canada and one from west of Toronto. We are very glad to know that the council is a representative one," he said.

"Before the council was organized I had some ideas as to how it should be done. By the way this council is organized I fail to see where as much might be accomplished as if it was organized along different lines," he continued. Dr. McLaurin then pointed out that the council has only the power of making recommendations. He expressed the opinion that the council should have a fund behind it, supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association, whereby they could take advantage of invention and discoveries made in the universities and laboratories of the country. By having a fund behind them they would be in a better position to encourage development of Canada's natural resources. "The council should be run on a business basis," he contended.

He urged the federal government should pay five per cent. on money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. The fund should be controlled by a council composed of representatives from the federal government, the Bankers' Association, the Grain Growers Association, Chambers of Commerce and representatives of the universities. The members of the council he said, should be elected by these organizations in the different provinces and in each province scientific men should be organized for the purpose of acting in an advisory capacity to the council.

Under the present position of the council, the speaker contended, in regard to any invention or discovery taken over by them, no protection can be given by them to the inventor or discoverer. Something should be done about this, he said. The council should have the power to see that the inventor or discoverer receives a royalty or a share of the profits of his labor. From the inventions or discoveries certain proceeds should go to the fund supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association and should be used to further laboratory work, help the teachers and young men who have not the means of taking advantage of the educational opportunities in Canada. He advocated the establishing of a council of scientific men in Saskatchewan for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources of this province, especially the mineral deposits in the northern section. "We need money to develop these resources. We have the brains and the men," he said.

Coming to the question of power he told the gathering that power can be obtained in Saskatchewan cheaper than in large American cities where water power is not available. He told of a domestic furnace in Saskatchewan that will successfully burn lignite. He said the combustion of lignite in this furnace is 70 per cent. higher than the tests on Alberta lignite showed in Ottawa. "It is just a question whether or not direct burning of lignite is not the best way of using it," said the speaker. "If lignite can be burned directly it will give heat to many of the large cities," he continued.

Touching on the question of agriculture he said it is imperative that this part of the country obtain phosphate to put back into the ground. The northern section of Saskatchewan should be exploited to see if this can be found. It would do away with the importing of fertilizers from Ontario and the U.S.A., he contended, if discovered.

There should be some supervision of the food supply, and also a better means of grading wheat. He thought the system now used, that is cater-

ing to the fancies of the millers and housewives in regard to the color of loaves, should not be the means of grading wheat. One means of helping on this question in this province would be the establishing of a sample market in Saskatoon. He said this city has all the facilities for that. There should be a state supervision of the water supply systems, he said and also the clay resources should be investigated.—Saskatoon Star.

Police Of Other Lands

The Preservers of Peace Have Their Peculiar Characteristics

It used to be said that each country could be known by the Jews who lived within its borders. In the same way every city can be judged by the character of its policemen. In Christiania the policeman is a mild and amiable citizen in a rather shiny coat and none too neat, who stands in the middle of the roadway and tries to maintain some semblance of order in the democratic muddle of the city's traffic.

In Stockholm the policeman is a walking arsenal, with sword and pistol and a brass helmet, and the arrest of a disorderly person becomes an act of state. There the policeman represents the high authority of a proud country. He fulfills his duty with a stern severity. He is the symbol of law and established order. Let no one touch these fundamentals of a well regulated commonwealth.

In Copenhagen the policeman is neither the happy-go-lucky citizen who patrols the streets of Norway nor is he a creature of resplendent glory like his colleague in Sweden. He strides a happy medium. In this he is an excellent representative of a land where the art of sensible and peaceful living seems to have been brought to its highest perfection.

If only the chauffeurs of the Danish capital would learn how to drive their cars we should not have a single complaint to make against a country where everybody seems well fed, where beggars are as scarce as very rich people, and where the women live up to the best traditions of the charming china which is made in the royal residence of Denmark.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon, in The Century.

Mysterious Ice Mines

Peculiar Formation of Caverns Responsible for Phenomena

There are several caves in the United States where nature seems to have become confused as to the seasons. During the late spring and summer ice forms and a freezing temperature prevails, but as winter comes on the interior of the caves becomes milder, the ice gradually melts and a kind of subdued summer sets in underground.

One of these peculiar caves is to be found at Coudersport, Pa., and one at Decorah, Iowa. The superstitions among the residents of these localities give the caves a wide berth and look with suspicion upon any one daring enough to investigate them.

Edwin S. Balch, of Philadelphia, who has made a study of the subterranean ice mines, as they are called, states that according to the theory evolved by investigators the formation of the caverns is such that the cold air in winter does not penetrate and settle in them until late in the spring at the time when the water from spring thaws is seeping through the walls and roof. This water meeting the cold air freezes and stays frozen all summer until, as the fall season approaches, the warm summer air at last finds its way into the cave and melts the ice.

When the snow is flying above and ice skating is the amusement of the moment the summer air is at work in the cave and still water bathing might be indulged in by the residents of the community if the environment were right and if they dared. By the time this summer air begins to lose its heat it is spring again above ground.—Popular Science Monthly.

Miraculous

Paris is laughing at the latest Cubist story. The wife of one of the most renowned Cubists was returning from Spain to France. The customs officer opened her baggage and discovered a remarkable canvas. The picture appeared to represent a collection of old iron, which had been strongly colored. "Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?" asked the officer, gazing with astonishment, mingled with suspicion, at the work of art. "That's my portrait," replied the lady coldly. "Never!" retorted her examiner; "that must be the plan of a submarine or aeroplane." An engineer as expert was called. He looked at the masterpiece for a long time, and turned it round and round. Finally he said, "It is possibly a machine, but it will never go." On this the lady was allowed to depart, which she did joyously, for was it not a tribute to her husband's miraculous skill?

New Dentist (in Frozen Dog)—Will you take gas?
Broncho Bill—Will it hurt much if I don't?
New Dentist—It will.
Broncho Bill—Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it.—Boston Transcript.

Conserving Food Supply

United States Report Summarizes the Wheat Situation, Showing That Stocks are Low

The United States food administration has made the following statement:

The United States and Canada have a wheat deficit for this year of over 400,000,000 bushels in the amount required from North America for the allied nations and neutrals of Europe, on a basis of normal wheat consumption, there, as shown by figures for a three year pre-war period.

The normal requirements of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium for the pre-war period averaged 381,000,000 bushels of wheat and of the other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. To this should be added the estimated deficiency due to war in their grain production for this year of 525,662,000 bushels, of which 196,905,000 are wheat making it necessary for these countries to import in the next twelve months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals if normal consumption requirements are to be met.

The estimated wheat surplus for 1917 of the United States is 88,000,000 bushels, to which should be added the probable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels for Canada. Of other cereals the United States will have an estimated surplus this year in excess of 829,000,000 bushels; and Canada a surplus of 119,000,000 bushels or a total of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Therefore, on the normal basis of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels, or 369,000,000 bushels in excess of the supply. From our United States supply we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies, and also an amount for neutrals and our allies—a amount to better protect our stocks next year than this last. There is, therefore, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels in the amount necessary for normal consumption and necessary reserves.

While this situation is one of great difficulty and concern it must be met, and met by elimination of waste and reduction in wheat consumption and proper substitution on the part of the allied people and ourselves; in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

In the other cereals, used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000, against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. The necessary reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. However upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly fifty per cent.; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and corn meal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities. Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five lbs. per week to four lbs. per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Our Booklet Explains

why Kootenay Ranges stay good as new, long after other ranges have worn out; how the asbestos joints prevent leakage of air or drafts; how the aluminumized flues prevent rust; and why they require less fuel than other ranges. Ask our dealer or write for booklet.

McClary's KOOTENAY RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

George Watson says that rabbit hunting used to be the sport indulged in on Thanksgiving Day, but since we set a new and early date for our thanksgiving, the rabbits are not molested, for which no doubt bunny shakes his stubby tail in joy.

Miss Dolman
TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE
Will accept pupils for instruction. Arrangements can be made by writing Miss Dolman, 606 First Ave., Northwest, Calgary, Alta.

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Furniture Bargains

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are Closed

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSWOLD, Prop.
Subscription: \$1.50 per year
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Party Politics Too Small for War Situation

On the field of battle the Canadians are pouring out their rich red blood like water and making no boast of it; but they look down the line of reserves and see it getting mighty short. They see a great host of British soldiers in reserve; they see great armies of United States soldiers in reserve; but the distinctively Canadian soldier he notices is becoming a very rare species—will he disappear entirely before the war is over?

There seems to have been an epidemic that has thinned out the ranks of our reserves in Canada, and so there has been—but it has not been a military disease that has ravaged them, it has been a political plague that has spread until it has become a national calamity.

The preservation of the party has become the battlecry and the preservation of the liberties of the world for which our armies and the armies of the Allies have been mobilized, is no longer the main nor even an important issue.

For a year and a half it has been known that the enlistments for the infantry were thousands every month short of what they should have been; it was also known that the system of recruiting lacked a very vital element, namely; the selective draft, but political exigencies prevented the government from introducing it, and the opposition from suggesting it for more than a year. A form of selective draft has since been passed, after six months of bitter discussion for party advantage, and now Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of militia, says, every man in Canada can be exempted under the bill. (Our position is that nobody should be exempt from service for king and country, but that all should be mobilized—both men and resources—and used where they can do the most good.) The conscription bill has become an inseparable part of the party organization and its enforcement will be considered as a party triumph or the reverse.

The only way out is for the people to organize a win-the-war party, select their own leaders and give the present leaders a long needed rest. Borden wants to resign, let him resign; Laurier wants to retire to private life, let him retire. Organize the government on a war basis, pure and simple. That should be easy to do now. There is no question of importance in domestic politics that requires immediate settlement. Mackenzie & Mann have got away with their bag of loot—for the last (steenth) time; all the profiteers are satiated beyond computation—they can only make a guess at what they have got—they should put a card of thanks in every paper in Canada thanking the government for being so good to them and call the incident closed; there will be no tariff question until after the war. During this breathing spell, before the exploiters can get another good grip on Canada's resources, the people's war cabinet should conscript them in the national interest, and when the war is over see that they are developed for the benefit of the nation.

Thus saith the preacher: There is no discharge in this war? It must be fought out to the end. There is no human agency strong enough to separate the combatants; only an epidemic or a disruption of nature can do that and man's ingenuity and science has made that almost impossible. So buckle on your armor and go out and fight.

Wanted to Rent.

Farm, within eight miles of Didsbury. Close in preferred. Write E. N. BOETTGER, Mayton, Alta.

The Up-to-date HARNESS SHOP

Everything you need
in HARNESS and
HARNESS REPAIRING
is kept by us.
GIVE US A CALL

W. J. HILLYARD

AUCTION SALE

150 to 300 Pigs

Under instructions from Mr. John Kenny I will sell by Public Auction at the Didsbury Stock Yards on

Monday, Oct. 15th

1917. 150 to 300 head of good growthy pigs (well bred) ranging from 6 weeks to 6 months old, including about

15 Brood Sows

some with pigs at side. These are being shipped in from the wheat belt and must be sold.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock sharp. TERMS CASH, unless otherwise arranged.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer

JOHN KENNY, H. E. ATKINS,
Proprietor Clerk

Ole Johnsrud & Son's AUCTION SALE

—OF—
45 Head of Cattle

Under instructions from Ole Johnsrud & Son I will sell by public auction at southwest 1/4 sec. 18, tp. 32, rge. 3, west 5. 2 miles south of Harmattan P. O., on

Monday, October 15

1917 the following: 21 dairy cows (17 milking, 4 coming fresh in January and February); 4 steers, 2 years old; 1 heifer, 2 years old; 7 spring calves; 6 heifers and 6 steers, 1 year old. (Cattle all bred to thoroughbred Shorthorn bull.)

Lunch at 12.30 Sale at 1 o'clock

Terms: All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent 3 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

G. B. SEXSMITH,
Auctioneer

Sinclair Bros.

THE ALL-ROUND
BLACKSMITH SHOP

Our Specialty:

Light, Fancy and Heavy
Horseshoeing.

SINCLAIR BROS.,
Railway St., Didsbury



Light Four Touring Sedan



Open Car Comfort— Closed Car Protection

The Overland Light Four Touring Sedan was designed to meet the growing demand for a popular priced car of the convertible body type—one that would give to its owner all the comforts and advantages peculiar to this type of motor car, without pulling too hard on his purse strings.

The top and window pillars are permanent. The side windows are adjustable and can be dropped into special spaces provided in the body and doors.

Open car comfort is yours in clear weather and closed car protection for stormy days.

The Overland Light Four Sedan is suitable for all weather conditions and all occasions.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Five Passenger
Divided Front Seats
Slugged Doors
Cantilever Rear Springs

Brester Green Body—Black Top
4 Inch Tires
106 Inch Wheelbase
Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting

Walter Leslie, Local Dealer, Didsbury, Alta.

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

Elkton Notes.

One day recently the Elkton school children, along with several members of the Soldiers' Comfort Fund, journeyed back to the woods beyond Fallen Timber Creek and spent the holiday which was due to them gathering berries to be made into jam and sent through the Comfort Fund to the boys at the front who have gone from these districts. The children worked industriously, too, for 42 quarts of berries were picked. An example of thoughtfulness like this from youngsters for those who are fighting for Canada might well be followed by us in lots of ways.

Sapper J. E. Johnson 31st Batt. would like to thank all those connected with the Soldiers' Comfort Fund for the last parcel he received from them. It arrived in good condition and was very acceptable.

Mr. A. P. Hawksmith acknowledges with many thanks a parcel received from the Elkton, Rugby and Big Prairie Comfort committee, packed by Mr. Robertson.

School Report.

Following is the standing of the pupils in Room 4 of the Didsbury public school for September:

Grade VIII—Myra Herber, Aylmer Lesemer, Willard Kyckman, Stanley A. Lean, Guy Murdoch, Ernest Clarke.

Grade VII—Edith Procter, Laura Good, Paul Spink, Ross Rupp, Mary Dyck, Pearl Ruby, Earl Ruby.

Grade VI—Olive Gathercole, Winnie Moyle, Ruth Brubacher, Edith Gertz, Marjorie Good, Irene Walder, Orlando Hehn, Thelma Sexsmith, Elmer Mack (absent).

A. L. KERR, Teacher.

BOY WANTED—For evenings and Saturdays, steady work to learn bar or trade. We pay while learning. Apply T. B. Street, barber, Didsbury.

Baling Wire.

The United Grain Growers have baling ties for sale at \$8.65 per 100 lbs. Call at elevator for this commodity.

W. LEADBETTER, Agent.

DR. MECKLENBERG

The old reliable, responsible and reputable optician will visit:

Olds, on Friday, Nov. 23.
Didsbury, on Saturday, Nov. 24.
Carstairs, on Monday, Nov. 26.
Charges are moderate.

Coal Coal Coal

The famous Saunders' Creek and Lethbridge

A car of Lethbridge to arrive any day

ALBERTA-PACIFIC GRAIN CO., Ltd.

S. R. WOOD, Manager,
Didsbury Branch.

Scientific Feeding in Time of War

The scientific feeding of the human animal should have begun several years before the present war started, so that the experimenting with the alimentary system would have been all over and the casualties from this source would now be nil. It is a big strain on the energy of the nation to have more casualties at home caused by meal monkeying by the food controller, than are occurring on the battlefield. But if the next war is not to catch us unprepared as this one has done the sooner we accustom our digestive organs to the war diet recommended by Hanna(h), the scientific menuiste, the more certain we will be that we will be physically fit and right on the job the minute the first shot is fired across our front. Some people are looking forward to a reign of peace as soon as the present war is over and are saying to themselves "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for today is the forerunner of a thousand years of international and universal peace." But be not deceived, as long as men sow to the wind they will reap the whirlwind; as long as the guiding principle of the race is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," there will be the devil to pay and he will extract the uttermost farthing. When a wild beast gets a taste of human blood it doesn't tame him; when a bull-baiting crowd see a bull fighter goled and trampled to death they don't turn sick at the bloody sight, but demand a repetition of the play; when mothers get word that their sons have been sacrificed to the god of war, they don't go to the mothers whose sons are still at home and plead with them to keep their boys in muff, they demand that the sons of other women don the kahki and avenge the dead or die a like death. Not until experience and the spirit of fair play teach men to look up to the heavens for the signs of the coming of the King of Righteousness, the Prince of Peace, will the world be delivered from the blighting curse of war. When will that time come? Not yet, is the only answer. And the voice of prudence says: prepare—and one very necessary part of the preparation is to adopt the war menu. To be prepared for war if along same lines will make us more efficient in time of peace.

Last week we published a war time menu for Sunday with comments; following is a war time menu for Monday without comment—adopt the bill of fare without variation and it will do you a world of good:

WAR MENU FOR MONDAY

Breakfast			
Oatmeal Porridge	Milk	Sugar	
Eggs (soft Cooked)	Marmalade		
Toast	Butter	Tea or Coffee	
Luncheon			
Peel Stew	Potatoes	Carrots	
Bread	Packed Apples		
Tea	Milk	Sugar	
Supper (or Luncheon)			
Cream or Tomato Soup	Grain Biscuits		
Apple Sauce	Oatmeal		
Tea	Milk	Sugar	

Shall we send Private Christmas Cards?

Because the festivities of Christmas will for some be marred by the loss of dear ones in the War, it is essential that we do our utmost to radiate as much kindness as possible. The sending of the customary greetings carries a deep significance, for it is in times of care and anxiety that the evidence of sympathy is most welcome. Therefore we should make the most of this time-honored custom, by recalling all it will mean to our Sailors and Soldiers away from home, the wounded in hospital, and the homes perhaps clouded with anxiety, if Christmas brings them messages of Goodwill and Remembrance.

Come in and see our samples—best on the market. Printed with your name and choice of greeting.

The "Mutual" Series of Private Christmas Cards

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout	-	\$475
Touring	-	\$495
Coupelet	-	\$695
Sedan	-	\$890

W. G. LIESEMER, - - Dealer, Didsbury

Pay Will Be The Same

Men selected under the Military Service Act will receive the same pay as those now on active service receive. Pay will start from the time a man reports for duty. Money from the Patriotic Fund and Separation Allowance will also be available for selected men.

Canadian soldiers are well paid. The fact that wages in Canada are generally higher than those paid in Europe is recognized in the system of remuneration for men on active service. Clothing and all equipment in addition to food is also supplied to the Canadian soldier, leaving him with no expense except personal incidentals.

The rate of pay for men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, other than commissioned officers, is as follows:

	Pay \$2.00	Field Allowance 30 cts.
Warrant Officers		
Regimental Sergt.-Major, if not	1.85	20 "
Warrant Officer	1.80	20 "
Quartermaster-Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Orderly Room Clerks	1.50	20 "
Orderly Room Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Pay Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Squad., Batt., or Co. Sergt.-Major	1.60	20 "
Colour-Sergeant or Staff-Sergeant	1.60	20 "
Squad., Batt., or Co. Q.M.S.	1.50	20 "
Sergeants	1.35	15 "
Lance-Sergeants	1.15	15 "
Corporals	1.10	10 "
Lance-Corporals	1.05	10 "
Bombardiers, or Second Corporals	1.05	10 "
Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers	1.00	10 "
Privates, Gunners, Drivers	1.00	10 "
Sappers, Batmen, etc.	1.00	10 "

As in the case of those already gone overseas, Separation Allowances will be available for those dependent for livelihood upon selected men. The Separation Allowance is \$20.00 per month for the rank and file, \$25.00 for sergeants and staff-sergeants and \$30.00 for warrant officers. The experience is that many men can afford to assign half their pay to dependents, in addition.

A considerable number of men who have enlisted in the Canadian forces have found themselves better off under the army rate of pay, which is granted in addition to board, lodging, clothing, equipment, transportation, etc., than they were while in civilian positions. Their wants are provided for, and they receive a steady addition to the bank account each month.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.

Part Played By France

Stronger Today Than at Any Previous Time During the War

France is stronger today in fighting men and war materials than at any time during the war, despite three years of terrific combat, of which a great share has fallen to the French armies.

This is the cheering message to the American people given by Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of France in the United States, in a formal communication to Secretary Baker, setting forth a detailed statement of what the devotion of the French people has made possible. It contains stunning figures as to the men, guns and money they have contributed to the war. It breathes the spirit of confidence and high courage that still animates the nation.

M. Tardieu says in his statement that there are today nearly three million French troops in the zone of the armies alone, exclusive of those in the zone of the interior and the colonies. That is a million more men than were used to stem the German flood tide at the Marne, and the greatest number France has ever mustered in the fighting zone. The commissioner adds that the force can be maintained "for a long time to come."

He shows that French "definitive casualties" in killed and prisoners have dropped from 5.41 per cent. of all mobilized forces at the battle of the Marne to 1.28 per cent. during the last six months of 1916; that France is holding 574 kilometers of the 739 kilometers on the western front, and that her troops in June of this year were facing 81 of the 123 German divisions concentrated on that line. As to guns, the commissioner shows that French armies have had an ample supply of the famous 75's from the first, and that her 300 heavy guns in 1914 had increased to 6,000 in June, 1917, giving one heavy gun for every 26 metres of the French front offensive this year. Including all field and trench guns, he says, there is a gun for every eight metres in the sector of attack.

To feed the 75's the daily output of shells has risen from 13,000 in 1914 to a quarter of a million today, and 100,000 projectiles for the heavy guns are supplied each day in addition. During the last offensives, a total weight of projectiles averaging 1,442 kilograms (about 11-2 tons) was hurled into every lineal metre of the German trenches assaulted, and 12,000,000 shells of all calibres were expended by French guns. In addition to all this, France completely re-equipped and re-armed the Belgian, Serbian and Greek armies, and furnished 800 heavy guns to her allies.

On the financial side of the tables shows that France has expended 82,047,000,000 francs (nearly \$16,000,000,000) since the war began. During the war she received from foreign countries six billion francs and loaned to several of her allies four billion francs.

Lavish With Decorations

Germany Gives 2,249,000 Iron Crosses to Men

That, 2,200,000 iron crosses of the second class and 49,000 of the first class have been awarded during the war is shown by announcements published in Berlin.

Of this number 3,660 were conferred upon individuals behind the front, but it is certain that the number of persons wearing the decoration who have never been under fire is even larger. The classification "behind the front" probably applies only to non-combatants engaged in war service, and not to individuals, like von Jagow and other civilians who from time to time have been stationed at the main headquarters.

A horde of wearers of the iron cross have been simply employed at the headquarters and by the staff; never smelling powder unless it was perhaps the repulse of a long distance airplane raid. As an example of the lavishness with which the crosses are handed out, a correspondent of the Associated Press was present at a luncheon party of eight at the main headquarters in 1915, where the seven Germans present all had been decorated and not a single one of them had ever been under fire.

During the Franco-Prussian war about one in every twenty participants was given an iron cross, and except in the case of high military commanders and sons of royalty, it was awarded only for exceptional bravery on the field.

The value of the iron cross now has become so debased, because of the vast quantities granted and the number of swivel chair heroes who have, through their influence secured them, that the establishment of a new order for valor is being talked of.

"Economy puddings" and "economy meat pies" are the latest forms in which food is served in certain fashionable households. Plain foods are growing into favor again the world over since the war.

New Mistress—How about the afternoon out?

New Cook—I am willing that you should have one.—Boston Transcript.

The Foundation Of Success

Energy Must Be at the Back of Every Effort

How to make money is the problem that confronts nearly every active man today. Rarely is the importance of health in this race for gain thoroughly understood. Knowledge is looked upon as an invaluable means of gaining riches, but the necessity for health, energy, enthusiasm, back of the accumulated store of information, is rarely recognized.

You who have entered into the race for gain—which to a reasonable extent is in every way commendable—remember that you must have a strong body. The time that you spend in the development of mere muscular force is not by any means wasted. Energy must be back of every effort that you may make to build your fortune. A clear reasoning capacity cannot be secured and maintained unless the blood contains the elements essential to life and health.

Strength of body is really the foundation of a successful career in any line of human endeavor. In order to make a success, you must go at your tasks each day with enthusiasm. You must be fired with ambition. You must be spurred on by those throbbing energies that make labor a delight. A weak body brings incapacity. Your efforts lack force. You have no firmness of character.

In recent years, the country boy who comes to the city, vital, vigorous, energetic and ambitious, has led the way in the race for life's prizes. But with the study of health, with the full knowledge of its possibilities in the building of vital vigor, many have been enabled to outdistance the country boy. The particular characteristics that have brought his success have been attained by conscious effort. When you maintain your health at high water mark, you are alive and awake, and thoroughly efficient every day. Opportunities cannot pass by you unseen. Free from the evils that result from overeating, unstimulated by alcohol and tobacco, you are prepared to meet every emergency.

To such the making of money is easy. Riches come to them as a matter of course, if their desire for them is strong enough to encourage the necessary effort. Whatever may be your idea of success, it is almost sure to have its financial phases. You must make money, for money brings the comforts of life, and money honestly and legitimately earned is a source of continuous satisfaction.—Bernarr Macfadden in August Physical Culture.

Bulgaria Completely Tied Up To Germany

King Ferdinand Thinks Germans Will Assure Balkan Economic Progress

The Dutch newspaper Koelnsche, learns from Berlin that the editor of the Stuttgart Neue Tagblatt interviewed the King of Bulgaria on the occasion of the latter's visit to Friedrichshafen. The king believes that even free Russia will continue to strive for the extensions against which the smaller nations must be protected. He regards Asia Minor as a country extraordinarily suitable for development. Its economic prosperity depends on the improvement of traffic conditions.

The king estimates that the war power of the United States is less than her world power, which, however, will remain of great significance in post-war times. The king regards it as possible that American public opinion "will come to recognize how greatly it has been misjudged."

Bulgaria's economic future depends on close connection with Germany and Austria, with whose help Bulgaria's domestic products can quickly be exported. Olive and lemon culture are susceptible of great development, and her trade in southern fruits would compete in future with Italy. It will be the German task to assist the Bulgarian people in producing on a large scale.

Fleet Seeks The Job

British Navy in North Sea Has Big Surprises for Huns

A correspondent of Le Journal, Paris, who has been visiting the British fleet, says:

"The spectacle is so great that the eye cannot take in the whole panorama at one glance. Important new units, ready to spring upon the enemy should the latter issue from the lair of their fleet, constitute a weapon of the force of which the Huns cannot imagine."

"The soul of the British navy harbors but one aspiration and one determination—to meet the Germans once again face to face in a decisive battle from which only the victor shall return. The fleet will not hesitate to run that real risk to account for, the enemy when the fight comes. The officers generally are of the opinion that the Germans, when beaten on land, will not allow the war to finish without staking their all and accepting a great naval battle."

"Talking about age, Miss Nancy seems to be holding her own."

"You bet she does. Nobody else has ever succeeded in getting hold of it."—Baltimore American.

New Admiralty Lord

Sir Eric Geddes, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty

Twenty years ago the Baltimore & Ohio lost a capable apprentice engineer who had just come of voting age, says Preston Slosson in a recent issue of the New York Independent. Eric Geddes had been in the employ of the corporation for only three years, subsequently to one year in the Homestead Steel Works of Pittsburgh, but he had done so well that he found work waiting for him when he returned to his native land in India.

Here he was set to building railroads through the heart of the jungle and at last was rewarded, in the way such men like to be rewarded, by being placed in charge of the roads he had built. After six years' experience in India, England discovered that he was needed in the mother country and he entered the service of the North Eastern Railroad Company, one of the most important British lines. Railroad men knew him well and admired him greatly, but he was still as far from "Who's Who" as when he left an English school to make his fortune in America.

The great war brought him his chance as it did to many another Englishman. Lord Kitchener called upon the railroads of the nation to carry soldiers and supplies unceasingly from all parts of Britain to the great ports of embarkation. The North Eastern Railroad did its part so quietly and effectively that the general public did not realize the burden of transportation which war conditions had placed upon the railroads. But Lord Kitchener understood. He knew from his African campaigns that God is on the side not of the biggest but of the swiftest battalions, that a soldier who is not where he is needed is for practical purposes not in existence, and that saving an hour in the transportation of munitions and supplies may mean saving days of fruitless battle in the trenches. He retained Eric Geddes in the service of the war department to supervise the transportation of munitions from the factory to the front.

After the big drive on the Somme, Geddes was sent to France to reorganize the railroad system of the country, which had become frightfully congested in the attempt to supply all sections of the long entrenched line which ran from Switzerland to the sea with the necessities of war. He remained in France for a while with the dignified title of director-general of transportation.

After this his rise was rapid. The British ministry discovered that somebody was needed to take care of a number of vexatious details in the administration of naval affairs that few persons seemed ambitious to tackle. They created a new office, controller of shipping and shoved Eric Geddes into it with the rank of vice-admiral, apparently on the theory that anybody who could run a railroad could learn to run a fleet. At all events, Mr. Geddes could. Although he had never before had anything to do with shipping he worked up his department to such a point of efficiency that everybody acknowledged that he was fully competent to head the navy, though few thought that any British prime minister would have the courage to step outside precedent and appoint him to the position.

But the British government had, in the meantime, greased the way for his promotion by making him a knight. What might have been beyond the reach of plain Eric Geddes was possible for Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, and even the most conservative papers in England applaud the appointment of the new first lord of the admiralty.

Keeping Healthy

Some Simple Rules and a Few Facts

If people will eat good, wholesome food, simply and thoroughly prepared, will eat because they require food and not because it tastes good, will eat at regular times and take plenty of exercise—they will cease to be conscious that they have a digestive tract, and digestive troubles will decrease ninety per cent.

Foods and drinks should never be taken freezing cold or scalding hot, in fact, extremes of all kinds are the result of the customs and conveniences of the times we live in, and not of natural selection. However embarrassing it may be, the fact remains that our digestive canals still hold pretty closely to the customs of their prehistoric cave dwelling ancestors, and refuse to be rushed into these twentieth century environments without a protest; consequently we hear more and more of digestive disorders and so-called liver troubles.

The complaints that are constantly being laid at the doors of our unsuspecting and unoffending livers, are enough to make any organ, but a most generous and forgiving one, really get out of order and show what it could do.—From "What's Wrong With Your Stomach," by Estill D. Holland, M.D., in August Physical Culture.

Don't think because a mule takes to his heels that he is a coward.

Deserting From Austrian Army

Slaves That Entered War Under Austrian Flag Now Fight in Serbian Ranks

There are two whole Serbian divisions—forty thousand men—which entered the war under the Austrian flag, fighting against the entente allies, and which today have turned squarely around and are fighting under the entente colors against the central powers.

This fighting under two flags is one of the queer romances of the big war, related by Prof. Yamitch, private chaplain of King Peter of Serbia as illustrating how the conglomerate Slav population of southern Austria-Hungary is ready to break away from the Hapsburg master.

These two divisions, originally Austrian, were forced into the ranks early in the war from Bosnia, Croatia and Herzegovina, the Slav states forcibly annexed by Austria.

It is the great hotbed of Slav agitation.

The Austrian staff held the Slav forces in reserve for a time, well knowing the bitterness in the ranks.

But when General Brusiloff's great drive began a year ago in Galicia the Austrians had need of every man. This brought the Slav divisions into line and for the first time Slav was facing Slav, the southern Slav element being thrust forward to meet the rush of their brothers from the north. It was literally a fight of brother against brother. But the ties of race were stronger than flags.

In one fight a machine gun battery attached to one of the Slav divisions opened by firing against the Russians and then, swinging their pieces about, ended the day by pouring their battery into the Austrians. As the two sides came together, Slavs with the Austrian forces would call out "Mi smo srbi," meaning "We are Serbs," which was the signal for steady streams of desertion from the Austrian to the Russian ranks. There was much surprise a year ago at reports of great numbers of prisoners taken by Brusiloff, and it is said this is largely accounted for by the great numbers of southern Slavs who voluntarily gave themselves up as prisoners when they met their Slav brothers from the north. These two Serbian divisions, made up of Slav prisoners from the Austrian ranks, have been placed under the command of General Zirkovitch, the defender of Belgrade, with headquarters at Saloniki.

An American War

Some Cogent Reasons as to Why Americans are in this Fight

It might have a very, clarifying effect upon those Americans who still profess dense ignorance as to what the United States is fighting for to have the Germans break through the battle line in France as they have in Galicia, and to speed up their submarine offensive so that Britain would be virtually eliminated from the struggle within six months. The Galician rout is said to have had a wonderful effect on all classes of Russians; it brings the Germans nearer Petrograd, Moscow and Odessa. Those Russians who could not see what they were fighting for have suddenly become more conscious of the Hohenzollern menace to a revolutionary democracy. If, now, the French front should cave in and the British army should "beat it" out of France, there would be far less pretence made in certain circles in America that not even the Almighty could tell why we are at war.

If France goes down, what is to prevent the Germans from taking every French island in the West Indies? If England goes down, what is to prevent the Germans from taking Jamaica, Bermuda and even Halifax? If a cordon of German naval bases and fortresses along our Atlantic and Gulf coastlines would not affect American interests, it is difficult to imagine anything that would effect them. Places like Jamaica, Bermuda, Halifax, Gibraltar and Malta have been so long in British possession that we have come to think of them as everlastingly British, but the British won them in war and for centuries have been the prizes of war. If, on account of the submarine's paralysis of British commerce, the bottom of the British empire drops out, Canada could not safeguard the British possessions on this side of the ocean. That is where we come in; that is a reason why this is an American war.—From the Springfield Republican.

A Good Trial

Hungry Parson—"Waiter, do you mean to say this is the steak I ordered?"

Waiter—"Yes, sir."

Hungry Parson—"It looks like the same steak the gentleman across the table refused to eat a few minutes ago."

Waiter—"Yes, sir; now meat is so awfully dear, we always try it three times before we give it up, sir."

"I couldn't serve as juror, Judge; one look at that feller convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh—-that's the attorney for the state."—Passing Show.

German Brutalities

Belgians Returned Home by Captors After Being Starved

A correspondent of the daily newspaper, Les Nouvelles, writes as follows:

"The men taken from Communies bordering upon the Dutch frontier close to Maastricht, who had been deported by the German authorities, have just returned to their houses. They were part of a group of some seven to eight hundred Flemings deported, most of them from the Campine, who have also been sent back home after six months' absence."

"All these unfortunate victims were carried over to the Valenciennes region, where they were compelled to labor at military works, not more than 25 or 30 kilometres in the rear of the first German lines. Those of them we have met, had been put at repairing and loading ships in the dockyards or in the wharves along the canals which led to the front lines."

"These galley slaves were supposed to earn about 75 cents per day, and from that pay were deducted board and lodging. All they were given as food was carrots and cabbage, no potatoes nor meat, and a two-pound loaf of bread per week or for seven days. They would also live on wild chicory they could find in the meadows."

"After six long months of this diet, of under-feeding, these deported Belgians had become so weak that any kind of labor was beyond their limits. It was then, and for that sole reason, that the Germans, who got weary brutalizing them and realizing they could not get any more labor out of them, decided at last to send them back home. These living skeletons had, on their home return, the extreme grief of seeing their own parents unable to even recognize them, being mere shadows of their former selves."

In spite of all the denials from the German agencies, the Belgian frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraph, asserts that the deportations are still going on. From Hainault the Germans are continuously deporting men and young girls into Northern France. The men are employed in military works, while the girls have to do farm labor. From Liege and its suburbs, civilians are being carried away to Luxemburg, where they are compelled to aid in all kinds of works in military utility.

More Interest In Agriculture

Several Ideas Under Discussion at Meeting of Saskatchewan Agricultural Instruction Committee

The Saskatchewan agricultural instruction committee met recently when a great many matters pertaining to agricultural instruction in the public and high schools of the province were under discussion. Several reports and recommendations made by the director were received and considered.

Among these was one respecting a revision of the public school course of study in nature study and elementary agriculture. This was generally approved by the committee but left until the next meeting for definite action in order that the members and officials of the department might be enabled to make suggestions respecting it after more careful perusal.

Respecting special courses in agriculture for high schools a recommendation was made to the department of education that a maximum grant of \$500 be paid to any high school or collegiate institute which provides for a special course of five months, from November to March, in accordance with the regulations of the department. The committee expressed itself as of the opinion that this course should be of such a nature that it can be recognized by the university authorities as equivalent to a portion of the associative course of the agricultural college.

The committee also expressed itself as being in favor of the appointment of itinerant instructors in agriculture for high schools. A report of the summer school was received and it was shown that about one hundred teachers have completed the various courses in agriculture, nature study, school gardening, elementary science, household sciences, arts and manual training and a number of these who have satisfactorily completed the second year's work were recommended for diplomas.

School fairs, rural education associations, school gardens and boys' and girls' clubs were among the other matters under discussion by the meeting.

Plenty of Food Entering Britain

Ian Forbes Robertson, the English actor, who has arrived from England, discussing the food situation in the United Kingdom said:

"There is plenty of food in Great Britain, in spite of all reports to the contrary, and from what I saw of the crops during a tour of England and Wales this summer I believe there will be an abundant harvest. The submarines are not preventing food-stuffs from reaching England. I saw a convoy of 25 ships entering a British port just before I left. They were protected by a flotilla of destroyers and patrols."

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Pushing on again, he found himself among stubble fields, by a grove in which the starlings were chattering like a cascade of hurrying water. Just beyond the grove he was aware of Mr. Langton's lean, erect figure coming towards him. He had time to note what ravages this last trouble had wrought in a face, already thin and careworn, before Mr. Langton recognized him. So absorbed was he in his own heavy thoughts that he had all but passed when their eyes met.

A wintry smile came to the older man's face, and he lifted up his hands with an effort at humorous amazement.

"My dear boy," he said, "I might have guessed that you would come. But—I am so sorry it is of no use. Margaret will not let you have her address."

"I did not ask that she should." A slight cloud that had rested on the natural brightness of Hilary's face lifted. "I did not ask for her address. I should despise myself if I worried her. I came to see you. We are, in a sense, in the same boat. I needed sympathy."

Mr. Langton's hand went out and clasped Hilary's warmly.

"That is good of you dear fellow," he said. "Not that it is true, God forbid you should be in the same boat as I. I couldn't help it, indeed I could not. When Margaret's letter came to me saying that her mother was dying, steadily and surely, what could I do but the thing I did?—I have only one thing to blame myself for—that I consented, because she was frightened, poor soul, to doing it furiously, so to speak. She took a deal of persuasion before she would consent to save her life. The thing ought to have been done differently, but it was her timidity."

"Don't blame yourself, sir, even remotely. You did only what you should do, what any man had to do who would lift his head up among his fellow men."

Neither spoke about the ordeal that lay ahead, from which Lady South was to be saved.

"Now you are come, are you going to stay?" Mr. Langton asked, as Hilary turned with him and they met the sea wind.

"As long as you stay, sir, if I am not a trouble to you."

"I go back to London in a fortnight from now. I shall be very glad for you to stay. Where do you put up? At the Splendide?"

"I have no use for the Splendide, however much it may be mis-called. You are at the Hotel de la Marine. They have no room for me under their roof. I have already made the acquaintance of M. and Madame Dufour. I am to sleep in the Chateau."

"I don't like the Chateau much; it is not healthy. I should think a depressing place. But till Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter leave there will be no room in the Marine. Why not get a bedroom in the village?"

"I need only sleep at the Chateau. It will do me well enough. I have sent in a woman to scrub the floor of my bedroom and clear out a lot of the rubbish. I hope the Dufours will not mind."

"They hardly ever go into the Chateau. I don't think they like the place. They praise it to conceal their dislike. It wants the fresh air of heaven let into it. I should cut down all that dense thicket of trees with its undergrowth."

They were on the top of the hill now, the sand dunes stretching away below them, the squat Norman tower of the church and its leaning crosses just visible amid the shifting colors of the dunes, the sheep mere blobs, the red roofs of the village in relief against the background of sand and sea.

"A sinister looking place that," said Hilary with a nod of his head towards the farm they were passing.

"Yes, with a sinister history. No one from the villages round will pass it, if they can help it, not even in broad daylight. The old shepherd out there takes a mile of a round rather than pass Les Peupliers. A horrid place!"

"They seem a superstitious lot about here."

"All peasants are superstitious. I'm afraid I've been rather gloomy. Wait till you meet Mrs. Lloyd. She knows pretty well the whole history

of this coast. She'll tell you some eerie stories; but she has so breezy a personality that she does not depress."

As they went down the hill from the farm house, suddenly they were arrested by something like a cry on the wind that followed them. They stopped short, looked at each other, and turned about to stare at the solitary farm house. There was no repetition of the cry. The farm house lay, a dark shape against the gold and green of the sky, an image of loneliness on the wide stretch of the dunes.

"Did you hear a cry?" they asked each other.

Both thought they heard it, but now there was not a sign of life. They must have fancied it. Was the place laying its eerie spells upon them?

They went on again after a little pause.

"No one would be surprised to hear that we had heard strange sounds from Les Peupliers," said Mr. Langton, as they went down the hill. "A good many people would be surprised that we had the temerity to take the way past it, especially with the twilight coming as it is coming now. It is a horrid place. It might well be haunted."

The salle a manger of the Hotel de la Marine was a cheerful place to come into. A bright fire was glowing on the hearth, and the tables were set for dinner. Monsieur bustled out to meet them, full of cheerful bits of gossip picked up during the day. Two Monsieurs had gone to the Splendide. They should have come to the Marine, where Madame's cooking and the excellent company would have made them perfectly happy, while at the Splendide—Words failed Monsieur as he shrugged his shoulders and lifted his eyes and his hands to heaven.

M. Hari—it was not easy for M. Dufour to pick up the first of the two names he found on the new guest's luggage—would have plenty of time to display to Mr. Langton his chambre a lit at the Chateau before dinner was ready. Monsieur then made a discovery. M. Hari's portmanteau had not yet been carried over to the Chateau. He would bring it directly, with a supply of towels and some other things. M. Hari might need. Hilary picked up the portmanteau himself, declining to trouble Monsieur, received the towels, a minute cake of soap, and little lamp from his host's hands, while the latter protested volubly that he could not dream of allowing M. Hari to carry the things, ultimately giving up his opposition with a remarkable suddenness.

The two men went across to the Chateau together. The path through the dense wood was so dark, although the sky was yet light over the sea, that they had to tread warily, and were grateful to Monsieur that he had lit a little swinging lan-

tern and given it to Mr. Langton to carry. It might have been the light that set the creatures to stir in the dense cover of the wood. A bird fluttered; something scurried, with a tiny shriek; the whole place seemed full of stealthy rustlings and movements.

"I always think this scrap of wood smells like the jungle," said Mr. Langton, as he stumbled over a projecting root of a tree. "I have known this place for some time, though I have never slept in the Chateau du Bois. But it is full every summer of prosaic English people, with whom one would think nothing eerie could inhabit. Of course there is the crowd. Would you not like to go to the Splendide tonight, or to a lodging in the village? Even I find this place nervy."

"I shall sleep like a top, I assure you," said Hilary. "I have never known what it is to have nerves. The wood ought to be cut down. It is probably a perfect charnel house of bones of small birds and beasts."

The door of the Chateau stood open. They went upstairs, passing one open door after another, showing a yawning blackness beyond. A cheerful light came out to meet them as they approached the room which Hilary was to occupy. Margot had been there and had done her work thoroughly. The floor was bare and new-scrubbed; all the draperies were gone; the window showed a clear half square of light where the upper

part looked above the trees; the fire had burned up and illuminated the room to its distant corners.

A Saner Path

U.S. and Britain Join Hands to Set the World on a New Path

It is not democracy alone that is imperilled by Prussianism; it is civilization itself. What the reconquered portions of France are today, so any part of the world may be, unless the nations after the war can set some limit to the unscrupulous use of military power by Germany. America, while preparing to wage the present struggle with all her might, looks beyond it to the prospect of a happier dispensation in which all countries may find security. That certainly is an inspiration that enlists the full strength of British sentiment. Together the United States and the British empire can go a long way towards realizing it; and the noblest outcome of their present close association ought to be, and will be, not merely the achievement of victory, but the hope of setting the world on a new and saner path.—London Daily Mail.

Gertie—You ought to get something for that cold, Bertie.
Bertie—Well, how much will you give me?

The New

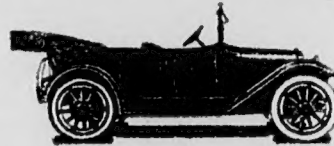


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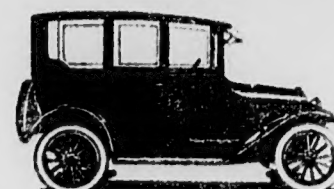
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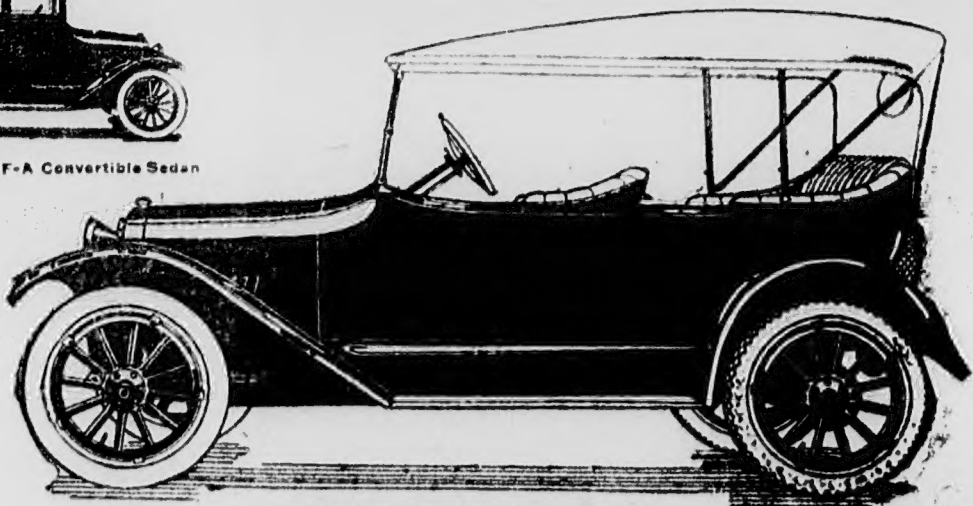
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British Red Cross Empire Wide Appeal

"Our Day"—October 18th

Our sick and wounded soldiers
call for your help.

It should be borne in mind that though the Canadian Red Cross is responsible for the care of Canadian wounded, our Society is a branch of the British Red Cross and our parent Society bears the great burden of caring for wounded soldiers and sailors in every theatre of the war.

This work requires \$300,000 a week,
\$43,000 a day, \$30 a minute.

What Will You Give?

Remit Money to your nearest Branch or
to the Alberta Provincial Branch,
Rex Theatre, Calgary.

AROUND THE TOWN

A. Meek is putting another storey to his new house.

Miss Mabel Woods and mother spent Saturday in Olds.

Miss Georgie Stickney spent the week end at home near Carstairs.

P. P. Dick and family left for Altona, Man., for a visit on Friday last.

The Misses Margaret and Carry Grant went to Cremona to spend Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Thompson and their little son Leonard, spent Thanksgiving Day in Calgary.

H. E. Pearson, who has toured a large part of Southern Alberta, says the crop grades high but is rather light.

J. Hosegood and Charlie Brown shipped a carload of fine cattle through the U. F. A. to Calgary on Tuesday.

The cattle buyers say they are picking up just about enough head these days to keep the coyote from the door.

Rev. W. H. Jennings and wife, former residents of this district, have returned from Spokane and will reside in Bergen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thompson, of Calgary, spent the week end and Thanksgiving holiday in town with their daughter, Mrs. Jas Zimmerman.

Miss Mae and Cecil Studer, who are attending Mount Royal College and the Normal School, Calgary, respectively, spent the Thanksgiving holidays at home.

New oats are coming on the market. The price quoted for No. 1 feed on Saturday was 54½¢. No. 1 Northern wheat was quoted at \$2.01 on the Didsbury market.

Alberta has not only earned the name of "Sunny Alberta," but it possesses a California climate. Mrs. Jas. Zimmerman last week picked a lovely rose from her garden that had bloomed out in the open.

Charlie Dickaw has discovered a new use for the Ford car—taking young pigs to market on the footboard. The little porkers were so pleased with their ride that they put an extra curl or two in their tails.

H. S. Patterson, barrister, of Calgary, spent the holiday in this district, the guest of Norman Clarke. There was a quaking among the ducks and a chattering of their teeth when their outposts brought in the report that the renowned huntsman had arrived for a day's duck shooting. "It's no use," quoth one old drake, "quack, quack; we can't escape. Patterson will walk as far in a day as we can fly."

The service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening, Oct. 14th, will be of an unusual character. Instead of the regular sermon there will be three addresses bearing on church life and work. One of the speakers will be Mrs. McWilliams, a lady prominent in public life and the church in the city of Calgary. All those identified in any way with said church and congregation are requested to be present.

Miss M. E. Storey and Miss Emery, of the teaching staff of the Olds Agricultural College, are specialists in more than domestic science. They are professional sprinters and good sports. To settle an argument they decided to have a walking contest by rail from Olds to Didsbury, a distance of 11 miles. They started from Olds at 7:30 p. m., and both came under the wire at Didsbury at 10:30, having made 33-4 miles an hour for three hours—a world's record. The former can tell a pretty good story about the episode and the latter sure was gritty to make the attempt. They returned home on the midnight train.

The Thanksgiving dance was well attended and a thoroughly enjoyable event.

Miss Fortune, who is attending business college in Calgary, spent the week end at home.

The Springside Red Cross have given \$3.50 to the W. C. T. U. to be used for the Prisoners of War Fund, and Westcott through Mrs. Ross has given \$11.00 to the same fund.

Mr. J. A. Cummings, of Heath, Alta., is on a visit here to his daughters. The crops along the Grand Trunk Pacific in Eastern Alberta are very good and the threshing is all finished.

Sexsmith & Maclean have secured the sole agency for the Simplex Link Blade Cream Separator. This separator is one of the easiest running, closest skimming separators made and intending purchasers should examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Sexsmith & Maclean, Agents, Didsbury.

Two threshing outfits, J. H. Brown and the Westcott Syndicate, are busy threshing the farmers in the Westcott district. They will soon all be put through the mill and be piled up in a heap behind the wind stacker—everything except the grain, which is filling the granaries fine and dandy.

Kyle Oliver and his brother L. P., of Olds, came into town with a fine bunch of wild geese on Tuesday. With four others from Olds they started out by automobile on Friday for Sullivan Lake, near Halkirk, about 170 miles northwest of Didsbury, arriving there on Saturday. The six men succeeded in bagging 47 grey geese and waders and they report that the sport was fast and furious as the geese were present in large numbers, two of the nineros securing nine geese at one time. The days of real sport, el. ! Mr. Oliver presented one of the geese to the Editor, who will have the pleasure of his first taste of these succulent birds.

Good Crops in England.

The following are some interesting extracts from a letter recently received from Private Alex. Hendry. He says: "I am now in England as private in the C. A. M. C. I joined up in Vancouver and after 8 weeks came over here, where we are enjoying lovely weather. The crops over here are, generally speaking, very good, and although there is no luxurious living, I think there is going to be lots to go round for quite a long time yet in spite of the U boats. Things don't seem to be going very well at present—what with Russia and now Sweden—but it is a long lane that has no turning and the turning point may come sooner than we are looking for. I trust that the Didsbury district has its usual bumper crops and that things are in a prosperous condition all round. Send me the Pioneer so that I can have the local news."

Didsbury Opera House.

Every Saturday night the popular and highly entertaining Blue Bird Pictures will be shown

"Sign of the Poppy,"

Featuring the great Hobart Henley, is the title of the story the pictures will tell on

Saturday, October 6th

beginning at 8.30 sharp.

Children's tickets on Saturday evenings, 15 cents.

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To Cream Patrons :

We have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, formerly with the Cloverhill Creamery, to manage our Didsbury Branch. Mr. Macdonald knows the business from A to Z and satisfaction is guaranteed each and every cream patron. The business we are enjoying from the Didsbury district is much appreciated and in return we want to give you first-class service.

You will find our local branch manager willing to co-operate with you at all times. Don't forget WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for your produce at all times. Correct weights and tests guaranteed to each and every patron.

Thanking you for your past favors and hoping to receive a share of your future business, We are, yours truly,

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King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

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Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

—1141.

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